

Theatre Royal.

On SATURDAY, Feb. 24, will be presented,
A Comic Opera, call'd
INCLE AND YARICO;
by Mr. WOODCOCK;
Mr. KEMBLE;
Mr. KEMBLE;
Mr. KEMBLE;
To which will be added
A FARCE, call'd
WAYS AND MEANS; OR, A TRIP TO DOVER.
By Sir David Dundee, Mr. LEE LEWES.

By desire of the Right Hon. LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN,
On MONDAY, Feb. 26, will be presented,
A Comedy call'd
THE ROAD TO RUIN,
WITH
THE AGREEABLE SURPRISE.
Between the Play and Farce,
A MONOLOGUE, by Mr. LEE LEWES.

Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken at the
box-office of the Theatre-Royal.

MR URBANI

DEGS leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends,
and the Public, That his

CONCERT

Is Fixed for FRIDAY the 23d of FEBRUARY,
AT THE THEATRE-ROYAL.
PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

ACT I.
Grand Overture, PLEYEL.
Song "There the Silver'd Water" Mr COOKE.
Concerto on the Violoncello, Mr SCHEIKY.
Indian Military Song, Mr URBANI.
Bravura Song, Mrs CORRI.
By Particular Desire, Mr URBANI.
The Lullaby Song, "Lullaby, Lullaby," Mr URBANI.
and Mrs CORRI.
ACT II.
Concerto on the Violin, Mr STABILINI.
Song, "The Rock," Mrs CORRI.
By Particular Desire, "With thou be my Dear?" Mr URBANI.
Italian Duet, "Ombra Furtiva," Mr URBANI, and Mrs CORRI.
Grand Overture "From Montfort, Ruse," Mr URBANI.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be had at the Box Office,
Mr URBANI's, Carrubers' Close, and at the Music Shop.
Pit and Boxes 3s.—Galleries 2s.
Doors to be open at six, and to begin at seven o'clock.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION

FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

A respectable Meeting of NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN,
INHABITANTS OF EDINBURGH,
The Neighbourhood, convened on a short notice by the Lord
Provost of the City, for the purpose of considering the propriety
of adopting and promoting a general plan in Scotland of Vol-
untary Contribution to Government (the Lord Provost in the
Chair) it was unanimously resolved—

That, considering, as we now are, for the preservation of our na-
tional independence—our religion—our liberties—our domestic
and individual comforts, and for our very existence—every Bri-
ton is called upon, by every consideration of honour, of duty,
and of interest, to come forward with alacrity and zeal, in
contributing pecuniary aid for the defence of his native coun-
try, and for the security of all that is valuable or dear to him.

That, whilst we contemplate the efforts which our enemies
are now making—while we see them draining every nerve, and
calling for voluntary contributions for the avowed purpose of
enabling them to attempt an invasion of this island—we are con-
fident that these measures can produce no other effect than to
rouse the spirit and courage of our countrymen, and to prompt
every individual cheerfully and voluntarily to make such sacri-
fices and exertions, as will fully secure to us the enjoyment of
those invaluable blessings which have been handed down to us
by our ancestors, and which we are bound to transmit inviolate
to our posterity.

That, impressed with a strong sense of these powerful con-
siderations, this Meeting will, by every exertion, endeavour
to carry into execution a plan for a GENERAL VOLUNTARY
CONTRIBUTION IN SCOTLAND; and will, for that purpose,
immediately cause a subscription paper to be opened in Edin-
burgh, and transmit copies of it to all Corporate and Public
Bodies in Scotland, to the Magistrates of the several towns, the
Lord Lieutenants and Sheriffs of the different counties, and to
the Ministers of each parish—in order that the inhabitants of
this country, of all ranks and Stations (renouncing and sacrificing
all party distinctions and considerations) may, in the hour of
danger, cordially unite in one common cause.

And the following form of a Subscription Paper having been
considered, was approved of, and adopted by the Meeting:—

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, considering the present
situation of our country, which calls for the united and strenuous ex-
ertions of all ranks and orders of men to furnish every aid in their power
towards its defence and safety; convinced as we are, that it is equally
the interest and the duty of every person in the kingdom, to contribute
in proportion to his income as his circumstances will permit, towards
the security of every thing valuable in property or dear in existence; and
feeling that it would be a reproach to our character as men and as Bri-
tons, if, while our enemies are making exertions and sacrifices to aid
their projected plan of an invasion of this country, the zeal for our
liberties, and our order in the cause of humanity, should be less
than the enthusiasm which our countrymen have manifested in their plans
for our defence—DO THEREFORE, in our just sense of the force
of these strong and virtuous motives, hereby agree to contribute a vol-
untary aid towards the support of Government, and the pressing exigencies
of the State; by the payment of the sums annexed to our respective sub-
scriptions, in one or more instalments, as we may find most suitable; the
last of which, it is agreed, shall not be later than the 1st of December
next; the money to be paid to some of the Banks or Banking Companies
in Edinburgh, or in other towns in Scotland, as may be most convenient
for the Subscribers.

N. B. Each person to specify when he subscribes, whether he
subscribes in or over and above all taxes and public burdens, or if it
includes the contribution imposed by the act of the 12th January 1798,
commonly called the Afflicted Tax Act—it being understood, that it
shall only include the former additional impost imposed by that statute, but
shall not include the former affluence taxes or any other taxes.

It was also resolved, That it be recommended to those who
subscribe a sum, including their additional assent under the late
act, either to cause their Banker to remit their money to the
Bank of England, and to obtain for them the receipt required
by the act, or to pay what they calculate to be the surplus above
the new assent as soon as convenient, and retain the amount of
their assent till called for by the Collectors.

The Meeting further resolved, That an Address to the In-
habitants of Scotland should be prepared and circulated; and for
this purpose, as well as for carrying the measures now agreed
upon into execution, a Committee was appointed.

A letter was produced to the Meeting, from His Grace the
Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of the County, who was
necessarily absent, signifying, that he was to subscribe the sum
of Six thousand Pounds, including what was to be paid by him
of taxes imposed by the act of Parliament passed on the 12th
of January 1798, for raising a part of the supplies within the
year.

Other members of the Meeting declared their intention to
be to contribute a Fifth of their whole annual income, beyond

of a Tenth of their income, to which, by that statute, their
contributions might be restricted.

The Meeting appointed their Resolutions to be signed by
their Minutes, and inserted in the newspapers.

(Signed) THOMAS ELDER, Printer.

Edinburgh,
February 5, 1798.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS CONTINUED FROM THE

MERCURY OF THE 15th CURT.

Including the New
of the 1st of January.

Over
and above
all Taxes.

Total of former Subscriptions L. 14,440 0 29,151 13

Colonel Riddell — 10 0

Dr Andrew Duncan — 21 0

Dr Andrew Duncan, jun. — 10 0

Thomas Renay, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 10 0

Mr James Carfrae, merchant, R. E. V. — 10 0

Mr Alex. Bell, late merchant, Edinburgh — 10 0

The Lord President — L. 100 0

The Lord Justice Clerk — 50 0

The Lord Chief Baron — 500 0

Mr Archibald Hume, General Post-Office, R. E. V. — 5 3

Mr David Ramsay, printer, Edinburgh — 50 0

Mr James Lyle, Courant-Office — 2 2

Mess. Mason and Thomson, merchants — 43 0

Charles Botwell, Esq. advocate, — 200 0

Rev. Mr Thomas A. Jones — 10 0

A. Pearson, Esq. joint Secretary of Excise — 20 0

Joseph Hume, Esq. of Ninewells — 200 0

Vans Harbom, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 31 0

Charles Selkirk, Esq. accountant, W. S. R. E. V. — 31 0

J. Wolfe Murray, Esq. advocate, R. E. V. — 31 0

James Glasford, Esq. advocate, R. E. V. — 43 0

Rev. Dr Baird, Principal of the University of Edinburgh, R. E. V. — 52 0

William Fair, Esq. M. P. — 200 0

Rev. Dr Macknight, one of the ministers of Edinburgh — 49 0

James Baillie, Esq. George's Street — 50 0

Governing Houlton of Clerkington — 300 0

Mr D. Faterfon, insurance-broker, R. E. V. 100 0

Mr John Bennet, surgeon — 50 0

The Hon. Charles Napier of Merchistonhall — 15 13

The Hon. Mrs Napier of ditto — 5 5

Miss Agnes Dundas Napier of ditto — 1 1

Miss Christian Graham Napier of ditto — 1 1

Mr Charles Napier of ditto — 1 1

Mr Thomas Erskine Napier of ditto — 1 1

Rev. Dr Blair — 100 0

Dr Hill, Professor of Humanity — 50 0

Lord Dunstoun — 50 0

Charles Innes, Esq. W. S. — 52 10

Patrick Ruffell, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 10 10

Mr Alexander Brown, Keeper of the Ad-
vocates Library — 10 10

The Incorporation of Bakers — 10 10

Mr D. Geddes, Depute Auditor of Excise — 10 10

Sir Robert Abercromby, annually during
the war — 500 0

The Society of Solicitors at Law, Edinburgh — 105 0

Capt. Anstruther, R. E. V. — 150 0

Rev. Dr Robert Walker, one of the mini-
sters of Canongate, R. E. V. — 52 10

Mr Alexander Gardner, jeweller and Assay
Master — 50 0

Rev. Dr Griev, annually during the war,
being the amount of his salary as one
of the King's Chaplains — 47 0

Mrs Spalding, Mint — 10 0

Mr James Walker, wine-merchant, R. E. V. — 28 0

Mr Thomas Anstruther, copper-finisher,
R. E. V. — 25 0

Mr John Wood, Excise-office, R. E. V. ar-
tillery — 31 10

Hugh Muir, Esq. Hanover Street — 100 0

David Ruffell, Esq. accountant — 40 0

James White, Esq. St David's Street — 40 0

Mr Niel McVicar, merchant — 25 0

Mr Archibald Gibson, R. E. V. merchant,
annually during the war — 30 10

Mr Kirk, Williamson, writer, R. E. V. — 50 0

Rear-Admiral Grame — 100 0

Lord Glenleith — 210 0

Lord Monboddo — 200 0

Mr J. Harvie Christie, Castle Street,
R. E. V. — 10 10

Mr William Hall, merchant, Edinburgh — 50 0

Mr William Scott, Chellies Court — 21 0

Mess. A. and J. Mackinlay, merchants — 31 10

Capt. J. Forbes Drummond, R. N. — 15 15

Mr Robert Anderson, merchant — 100 0

Dr Thomas Charles Hope, R. E. V. — 56 0

James Thomson, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 50 0

Arch. Campbell, Esq. younger of Suetoth,
advocate, R. E. V. — 150 0

Crawford Tait, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 150 0

John Cameron, servant to the Rev. Dr
Kemp, for himself and his fellow
servants — 2 2

Capt. Simon Mackenzie, R. N. — 25 0

Mr F. Dewar, surgeon — 50 0

Alex. Osborne, Esq. Solicitor, Customs, — 105 0

Robert Campbell, Esq. of Ashlith, — 140 0

Mr James Connell, Leith, annually during
the war — 5 0

Robert Jamieson, Esq. senior, W. S. — 50 0

James & Alex. Fraser, Esquires, W. S. — 100 0

Capt. C. Elder, of the Royal Charlotte Excise
Yacht — 50 0

A Lady near Montrose, — 1 1

The Burgh of Forfar, — 50 0

Mr Daniel McQueen, Cess Office, — 20 0

Mr Wm. Scott, plumber, R. E. V., — 20 0

Alex. Campbell, Esq. W. S. R. E. V., — 40 0

John Campbell, Esq. Receiver General, Col-
toms, — 100 0

The Rev. Mr Buchanan, one of the Mini-
sters of Canongate, — 30 0

A Lady, per Mr Buchanan, — 10 0

A Lady, per Do. — 10 0

Mrs Edward Meadows, of Brook Street,
Grosvenor Square, London, — 5 0

Rev. Mr Thos. S. Abercromby, — 20 0

Wm. Dalziel, Esq. W. S. — 42 0

George Ferguson, Esq. advocate, — 100 0

Rev. Mr David Black, — 10 0

Forrester Rofe, Esq. of Olivebank, — 100 0

John Innes, Esq. W. S. — 21 0

Mr John Blackader, Accountant of Excise, — 10 10

Mr James Bonar, Excise Office, R. E. V. — 10 10

Mr David Pearson, Excise Office, R. E. V. — 10 10

Alex. Mackenzie, Esq. W. S. — 150 0

Colin Mackenzie, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 42 0

Rev. Dr Thomas Hardy, — 50 0

Col. William Duncan, — 100 0

Robert Graham, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 30 0

The Commander in Chief, the Generals, and
Staff Officers in North Britain, in these
capacities only, — 1000 0

Mr M. Moubay, General Post Office, — 6 6

The Rev. Mr Sanford, and seven young
gentlemen in his family, — 42 0

James Newbigging, Esq. Whitehouse, — 60 0

Mr John Moncrieff, apothecary, — 10 10

Mrs Moncrieff, — 10 10

D. Wemyss, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 15 15

Rev. Mr Thos. MacKnight, Leith, — 25 0

Mr Robt. Todd, jun. Deputy Postmaster, In-
vine, being a quarter's salary, — 25 0

Mr John Lindsay, Surveyor of Excise, — 1 5

Duncan Buchanan, Esq. George Street, — 1 5

Dawgier Lady Maxwell, of Pollock, — 1 5

Col. George Clark, of Southfield, — 200 0

James Boyle, Esq. of Tullymore, — 10 0

Wm. Erskine, Esq. advocate, R. E. V. — 20 0

Mr Thomas Trotter, upholsterer, — 10 0

Robert Nafmyth, Esq. advocate, — 100 0

Mr John Archibald, merchant, Leith, — 100 0

Rev. Dr Greenfield, one of the ministers of
Edinburgh, — 31 10

Thomas Smith, Esq. one of the Ministers of
Clerks to the Bills, — 50 0

Hary Davidson, Esq. W. S. — 52 10

James Home, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 31 10

James Jollie, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 21 0

Dr James Clark, of Dumfries, — 100 0

And Stewart, Esq. jun. W. S. — 52 10

Captain Smiles, — 50 0

Margaret Miller, householder, Edinburgh, — 50 0

Hobel Anderson, servant to do. — 16 0

Dr Alex. Hamilton, for himself and son, — 105 0

Mr Sam. Mathew, Clerk Gen. Post-Office, — 5 5

William Pagan, Esq. of Spittlecoun, — 150 0

The Countess Dowager of Hyndford, Pre-
fession, — 600 0

Mess. John White & Co. Lottery Office, — 31 10

Simon Fraser, Esq. Advocate, Sheriff-de-
pute of Inverness-shire, — 50 0

William Balfour, Esq. W. S. — 20 5

Richard Douglas, Esq. R. N. — 105 0

Mr David Allston, R. E. V. — 10 0

Mr Alexander Allan, merchant, — 50 0

Mr John Thomson, insurance broker, — 21 0

Mr Geo. Bruce, Depute Clerk of Session, — 21 0

The Burgh of Cupar in Fife, — 200 0

General Fletcher of Salton, — 300 0

Mr Francis Braidwood, writer, annually
during the war, — 10 10

Robert Cay, Esq. of North Charlton, Ad-
vocate, R. E. V. — 100 0

William Macdonald, Esq. W. S. — 100 0

The Edinburgh Friendly Insurance Society, — 1000 0

Mr Christopher Mowbray, Calhoun to do, — 10 10

Mr Robert Dewar, glazier, — 50 0

J. E. in Inverkenning, — 10 10

John Dundas, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 10 10

Robert Dundas, jun. Esq. Advocate, — 100 0

Mr John Hutchison, merchant, — 5 5

Mr James Simpson, bookbinder, — 5 5

Alexander Seton, Esq. brother to the late
Sir Henry Seton, — 100 0

Sir Henry Seton, — 100 0

Mr Geo. Jeffrey, Dep. Clk. of Session, — 100 0

Right Rev. Dr Abercromby Drummond of
Haythornden, — 100 0

Mr Samuel Gilman, ropemaker, — 21 0

Mr Andrew Graham, late Hudson's Bay
factor, — 100 0

Captain A. M. K. Hamilton, 68th regi-
ment, annually during the war, one
month's full pay, — 14 12 6d.

The Officers, non-commissioned Officers,
and Privates of the 1st Battalion of the
1st (or Royal) Regiment of Foot, — 300 0

General Lord Adam Gordon, as Colonel
of the 1st Regiment, — 200 0

Mr A. Clark, painter, R. E. V. be-
ing one year's rent of all his heritable
property, — 21 0

Mess. Dickson & Co. seed and nurserymen, — 25 0

Major-General William Maxwell, — 300 0

James Robertson, Esq. W. S. R. E. V. — 41 0

To be continued.

N. B.—On Monday next, and afterwards, the hours of at-
tendance at the Merchants' Hall, from twelve to three o'clock.

BOROUGH OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

At an adjournment of a Head Guild these holden, the 19th
day of February in the year of our Lord 1798, before
the Right Worshipful JAMES BELL, Esq. Mayor—Mr RICH-
ARD REAVELY, Alderman, and the rest of the Guild
Brethren:

This Guild, having taken into consideration the expediency
of subscribing a sum of money for the service of the country, in
the present emergency,

Resolved,
That this Corporation do subscribe at the Bank of England,
the sum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS,

19. The Commander in Chief, the General, and Staff-officers in North Britain, have Subscribed, in that capacity, and exclusive of assisted taxes, 1000l. towards the exigencies of the State.

It must afford the highest degree of satisfaction to the Public in general, and to the friends of their country in particular, to observe with what ardour and alacrity all ranks and classes of people step forward to assist the exigencies of the State during the present important crisis. The following we consider as deserving particular notice, not only for the loyalty and patriotism it manifests, but from its being also, we believe, the first tender of this kind ever made in North Britain.

(COPY.)

Kirkcaldy, Feb. 2d. 1798.

WE the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of his Majesty's 2d Battalion 4th or Broadbaird Fencible Regiment, from gratitude to our Gracious Sovereign, for the many instances of his Royal bounty lately conferred on us, from attachment to our country, and from a determined resolution to preserve inviolate our present most excellent Constitution, at the expense of our lives and fortunes, do hereby dedicate to the exigencies of the State, one day's pay each per month, during the continuance of the war, amounting to about 5000l. sterling per annum, whilst on the present establishment, to show our esteem and their friends our determination to support our King, our country, our liberty, and laws. We have directed our paymaster to transmit one twelfth part of the sum monthly, and we authorize our Commanding Officer to sign these resolutions in name of the battalion, and to present the same to his Excellency General Lord Adam Gordon, Commander in Chief for Scotland.

(Signed) D. CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. 2d Bat. 4th Fencibles.

Gen. Lord Adam Gordon, &c. &c.

EDINBURGH, FEB. 15. 1798.

SIR,

I am directed, by Field Marshal the Duke of York, to convey to you, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the Second Battalion of the Fourth Fencible Regiment of Infantry, his thanks, for their zeal and loyalty, in subscribing for the defence of their country, one day's pay per month, during the continuance of the war; and to acquaint them, that his Royal Highness will not fail to lay before his Majesty the testimony which they have given of their liberality and their attachment to his person.

I have the honour to be, SIR,
Your most obedient humble servant,
ADAM GORDON, Gen.

Lieut. Col. Campbell, commanding the 2d Battalion of the 4th Fencible Infantry.

The Lord Advocate has received a letter from a respectable merchant in the town of Greenock, informing him, that the voluntary contribution of the merchants and others of that place amounts already to the very liberal sum of 2655l. 10s. sterling; and that the subscription is going vigorously forward. This is a noble example.

The Town Council of Dunfermline have voted One Hundred Guineas towards the aid of Government.—The Dunfermline Volunteers have voted Ten Guineas for the same purpose, to be continued annually during their being embodied.

The Magistrates and Town Council of Cupar, Fife, have voted from their funds 200l. to the General Subscription.

The Magistrates of Kirkcudbright 100 guineas; and a subscription-paper is open for individuals.

The subscription on account of the ever memorable victory obtained by Lord Howe over the French on the 1st of June, 1794, amounted to 21,700l.

The subscription on account of the victory obtained by Lord St Vincent over the Spaniards on the 14th of February 1797, amounted to 2400l.

The subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the glorious victory obtained by Lord Duncan over the Dutch on the 11th of October 1797, amounted yesterday to 36,000l.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On Tuesday evening, the WHEEL OF FORTUNE was performed at our Theatre. The entire receipts were given in aid of the Voluntary Subscription fund. The audience was composed of the first ranks.

Between the Play and Farce the following Address, written by Mr KEMBLE, was spoken by Mrs KEMBLE in the Character of BRITANNIA:

MY sons, I come, thus clad in burnish'd arms,
For the rude times are fraught with dire alarms;
Fain would I cast aside my shining spear
And peace invoke to hail the pregnant year;
At early morn rouse the ploughman's toil,
And bless the promise of a fruitful soil;
Watch the white canals on the swelling tide,
The dimpling wave of ocean covering wide.—
The olive better woe'd adorn my face
Than nodding plumes the blazing helmets grace.
But my proud too, blust'ring with his plunder'd gains,
Insults my embassy, and peace disdains;
In vain hope my children to beguile
To aid his plan'd invasion of our isle.
Such weak temerity my soul derides,
For when did Britain nurture parasites.
Whilst my proud flag blocks up the fleets of Spain,
Whilst in my ports Batavia's ships remain,
Subdued by him, whose deeds of high renown
Gain'd him the honour'd name of CAMPERDOWN.
While even now, urged on by ardent zeal,
All ranks contribute towards the public weal;
Should France ev'n now her desp'rate legions pour,
Favour'd by night, should they profane the shore,
BRITANNIA would disdain her fears, whilst
Whilst thus encircled by her Volunteers.
The brave defenders of their native fields,
Who in her right light forty thousand shields;
Ye valiant brothers, 'tis a glorious cause,
Your wives, your children, and your country's laws—
Who will not cherish these deserves to die,
Oblivion hide his name and infamy.
Not to the hero shall reign his breath,
Who in his country's battle meets his death;
What tho' the brazen records fade in rust,
What tho' the marble crumble all to dust,
The aged fire his valiant deeds shall quote,
And lifting infants prattle them by rote;
The historic filter too record his name,
And future ages emulate his fame.

Monday last, a gentleman somewhat intoxicated, excited a disturbance in the Theatre, by which the performances were interrupted and the audience much incommoded, until he was turned out and taken to the guard-house.—The Magistrates ordered a prosecution to be brought against him, and afterwards the charge being fully substantiated, they fined him in twenty pounds sterling.

The Public have had too much reason to complain of the insults they have received of late, while attending the Theatre; we hope however, that the very proper conduct of the Magistrates, in inflicting exemplary punishments on transgressors, will have the effect of checking such conduct in future; and it may be proper in us to inform that the peace-officers are always in waiting to secure such turbulent spirits.

TWO PENNIES IN THE PINT.

In our last, we stated the procedure at a Meeting of the County of Edinburgh, with regard to taking off the duty leviable within this city and neighbourhood upon Ale and Beer, and the proposal of applying to Parliament for supplying this by a tax on the Distilleries.—As this duty exists in many other burghs besides Edinburgh, and as the proposed alteration in the law may probably extend over all these, we subjoin a list of these burghs, with the produce of the duty in each for three years past, and the average, amounting in all to 8547l. 8s. 8d. per annum; to indemnify which, Parliament is to be applied to for an adequate allowance from the Distillery Tax.

PLACE.	Produce in the year ending 1795.	Produce in the year ending 1796.	Produce in the year ending 1797.	Average of three years.	When replete.
Edinburgh,	July 5. L. 3403 11 9	L. 4347 6 8½	L. 4754 7 6½	L. 4168 8 8	1799
Aberbrothwick,	223 7 3	232 17 9	220 17 3	225 14 1	1811
Anstruther Easter,	—	—	—	—	1800
Borrowkenneth,	July 5. 107 0 9	86 4 6	67 8 3	86 17 10	1815
Bruntisland,	—	—	—	—	1807
Dalkeith,	July 5. 395 12 11	340 6 6½	305 14 4½	343 9 7	1802
Dumfries,	July 5. 59 18 7	88 10 6	95 17 8	81 8 11	1807
Dundee,	Oct. 5. 504 7 6	537 12 0	532 17 4½	524 18 11½	1803
Glasgow,	Oct. 5. 2284 1 11	2500 0 0	2500 0 0	2428 0 7½	1801
Kello,	—	—	—	—	1806
Kirkcaldy,	—	—	—	—	1812
Kirkcubright,	—	—	—	—	1816
Montrose,	—	—	—	—	1801
Port-Glasgow,	1796. Jan. 5. 190 2 0	1797. Jan. 5. 242 15 0	1798. Jan. 5. 261 16 8	231 11 2½	—
	88 5 6	89 8 1	88 3 5	88 11 4	—
Total,				L. 8547 8 8½	—

The same tax extended to Alloa, Dunbar, Dyfart, Greenock, Paisley, and Prestonpans, but is now expired.

On Sabbath evening the 25th inst. at 6 o'clock a Sermon was preached in Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. HUNTER, for the benefit of the Destitute Sick.—There has been no public collection for this institution since October last, and as the funds of the Society are now low, it is hoped the friends of it will contribute with their usual liberality.

A young lady of fortune and distinction, at a ball given at a noble Lord's at Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Wednesday se'ennight, in a fit of despair, jealousy, and love, stabbed herself in two different places, and wounded the hand of a young nobleman who endeavoured to rescue the fatal weapon from her—it is to be lamented that the beauty, accomplishment, and fortune of this young lady, did not make due impression on the object of her fair affections.

Sunday morning, the body of a man who had been missing for several days was found in the Clyde a little below the New Bridge.

Monday, while a fine boy was skating on the Great Canal, near Port Dundas, the ice gave way, when he fell in and was drowned.

The following shocking accident happened at Sheffield last week. A young man, who served in the shop of Mr CAESAR JONES, druggist, in the High-street, making an experiment with oil of vitriol, heated it to such a degree that the bottle burst, and the inflammable spirit instantly set fire to his cloaths. After, in vain, endeavouring to damp out the flames, he ran into the street all in a blaze, and at length fell down, exhausted, in some work shop. Water being then procured, the flames were quenched; but his limbs were so scorched, that he expired on Thursday in the most excruciating agonies.

Monday a meeting was held at Dumfries by the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices, for the purpose of receiving and correcting the militia lists for the town and parish of Dumfries, and we have much satisfaction in saying, that the business of the day was conducted with the utmost harmony.

On Monday last, the following melancholy accident took place on the Beverly road. A woman riding behind her son was thrown backwards from the horse, by his taking fright at a loaded wagon then passing; one of the wheels went over her body, and she died soon after.

FIRE.

Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the cotton manufactory of Mess. Gordon, Barron, and Co. at Woodside, in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen.

The people at the work made every exertion with an engine belonging to the company to prevent the spreading of the flames. Unfortunately, however, by the breaking of a ladder employed in carrying up the pipes, three men fell from a considerable height, and were very materially hurt. From the confusion and delay occasioned by this accident, some time was lost; and it soon became evident, farther assistance would be necessary. On the first alarm in town, the engines were immediately dispatched, and a number of the inhabitants ran out to lend their assistance. Captain Collier and Lieut. Whyte of the Windsor Foresters, with a promptitude which does them honour, instantly collected a considerable number of their corps, and, with a few of the Highland regiment from the main guard, repaired with the utmost expedition to the spot.

The fire was fortunately confined to the range of printing shops where it broke out—these, however, with such goods as could not be removed, were entirely consumed—but the cotton mills, with other parts of the work, being detached, were saved. Very providentially no lives were lost. We understand that the property is insured in the Sun and Phoenix offices.

We hear the present Affluence of Living rarities, from Exeter Change, Strand, London, which is now exhibiting at the Earthen Mound, Edinburgh, gives more general satisfaction than any other hitherto exhibited in this city. This valuable collection consists of a most stupendous Male Elephant, the largest ever travelled Great Britain: it is drawn by eight horses, and he is supposed to be near four tons weight—also a real Bengal Royal Tyger, nearly double the size of any seen in North Britain; it is variegated with a variety of beautiful colours—the Nyl-gar or Horned Horse from the interior parts of the East Indies, remote from our settlements, a very rare animal—a Cow with Two Heads—an African Red Ram with four circular horns—the Pelican of the Wilderness—a South American Vulture, or Condor Minor—an Imperial Vulture from Vienna, very large and handsome—a Non-descript Bird, taken 400 miles from land, by Captain Duncan Douglas, on board the Pandora, on his passage from Newfoundland to Greenock—a large and full organ on a new construction, which plays several select pieces of music, &c. Admittance one shilling each. N. B. To be seen by any number of people from eleven in the forenoon till seven in the evening.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

TO BE SOLD,
A PAIR of very handsome BAY CARRIAGE HORSES, rising six, thoroughly broke, and very steady in harness. They are warranted sound, and free of any vice or blemish. Their price is one hundred and twenty guineas. The horses are to be seen on Friday and Saturday next, at John Hay's, Pleasance; and for further particulars apply to Mr Swinton, Queen Street.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 15.

The Earl of Moira rose, and moved, that all the Peers in town be summoned to attend the House on Monday next—Ordered accordingly.

The Earl of CLARE (Lord Chancellor) observed to their Lordships, that as there would probably be a full attendance of Peers on that day, it would be difficult to provide for their ready admission into the House, except their Lordships, according to the standing order, resolved upon not passing in strangers, and that none were admitted but Members of the House of Commons and the sons of Peers.

Agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 15.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a duty on exportation of live sheep and swine, proportionate to that on black cattle. Agreed to.

The House agreed to a motion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for raising a fund by voluntary subscription.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held a Privy Council, yesterday, at the Castle, at which several vessels laden with provisions, &c. obtained liberty to sail from this port with convoy, giving security that they are bound to ports of the British empire, or to places in amity with these countries.

The naval force at Bantry and Beirhaven consists of four ships, viz. Leviathan, Captain Duckworth; Centaur, Captain Markham; Cumberland, Capt Montague; Montague, Captain Knight, of 74 guns each, which ships are to guard the Irish station.

COUNTY OF MID-LOTHIAN.

At a MEETING of the HERITORS of the County, held at Edinburgh on Saturday the 17th of February 1798, agreeable to advertisement in the newspapers.

Mr FRASER TYTLER, of Woodhouselee, stated, That in the present critical situation of the country, when all good subjects were called upon to stand forward for the maintenance and preservation of every thing that is dear to us as Britons; and when a voluntary contribution had been judged absolutely necessary for the exigencies of the State, to be particularly employed in the national defence. It was obvious that this measure, in order to produce its full effect, must be universal through the country, and extend to all ranks and classes of the people. The Public were convinced, that our existence as a nation depended on this great and general effort. They were prepared to make it with a determined spirit, and would pay their contributions with a liberal hand, satisfied that the sacrifice was trifling indeed, when weighed against its object. But, to render the measure universal, it ought to be prosecuted in a regular and systematic manner, and some general plan laid down, by which persons of every description, high and low, should be called upon to give their aid according to their ability, and the measure of their circumstances. Edinburgh, as the capital of the country, had set a noble example, which, without doubt would be followed by every city and burgh in the kingdom. It was our pride that we had fully kept pace with London in proportion to our measure of ability. The next thing was to bring forward the mass of contributions from the country, and that from every class; not only from the Landholders, but the Farmers, Manufacturers, and Artizans. These (to their honour be it said) were as well affected, as firmly the friends of our excellent Constitution, and as resolutely determined to give their aid towards the general defence of the country as the great and most opulent proprietors. Scotsmen knew no distinction of ranks or of fortunes, when their country was in danger. This was their notion of the liberty and equality of British subjects. That, to give them this opportunity of manifesting their zeal and good intentions, it seemed expedient, in the first place, that General Meetings of the Counties should be called, inviting the attendance of all the landholders, for the purpose of concerting such plan as should seem most proper for carrying the contributions into effect through the whole of the inhabitants. That, for this end, perhaps parochial subscriptions might be judged most proper, and which therefore, would be authorized or recommended by the General Meeting of the Heritors of the county. That in this measure, the County of Edinburgh ought naturally to take the lead; and he had reason to believe that other counties were awaiting her example. He therefore begged leave to move, That a General Meeting of the Heritors of Mid Lothian be convened, by authority of the Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of the county, on an early day, "to take into consideration the best measures for promoting and rendering effectual a voluntary contribution among all classes of the inhabitants for the DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY."

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and Wednesday the 7th of March next was fixed on for the day of meeting, which the Sheriff was requested to give the proper notice by advertisements in all the newspapers.

ADVERTISEMENT.

In consequence of the above resolution, We hereby require the Heritors of the County of Mid-Lothian to attend a General Meeting of the County, to be held in the High Judiciary Court room, on Wednesday the 7th day of March next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of carrying the same into effect.

BUCCLEUGH, Lord Lieut.
JAMES CLARK, Sheriff.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the CHURCH of SCOTLAND
At the request of many respectable Ministers, and of the Procurator for the Church, the Moderator of the General Assembly hereby summons a Meeting of the Commission to be held in the New Church Aisle, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th day of this current month of February, at one o'clock afternoon, for the special purpose of considering in what manner the Church of Scotland may most effectually give Aid to Government in the present alarming situation of public affairs. And orders this summons to be published in the Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Kello newspapers.
JO. ADAMSON, Mod. Gen. Assm.
St Andrews, Feb. 17. 1798.

EDINBURGH, February 19. 1798.
At a numerous and respectable Meeting, held this day, of the PROPRIETORS of the EDINBURGH FRIENDLY INSURANCE SOCIETY against Losses by Fire.
MR ROBERT YOUNG in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously,
That this Society, deeply impressed with a sense of the inestimable blessings enjoyed by the subjects of this free and happy country, under its mild and equitable system of Government, and fully convinced, that the prosperous state of the funds of this Society has arisen from the perfect security of property, derived from our excellent Constitution—therefore, they most cheerfully come forward, at this alarming crisis, with a voluntary aid towards the exigencies of the State, and do authorize their Cashier to subscribe ONE THOUSAND POUNDS sterling, to be applied in defence of the country, in terms of the late act of Parliament.

Resolved unanimously,
That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to those Gentlemen who subscribed the Letter to the Directors proposing this Meeting to be called, and the Directors themselves, for their ready compliance with the request, and the shape in which they had brought the matter forward.

Resolved unanimously,
That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to their President, for his so ably conducting the business; and that these Resolutions be published in the Edinburgh newspapers.

ROBERT YOUNG, Pres.
JOHN DUNDAS, Secretary.

MEETING OF FIFE FARMERS.

THAT as the Gentlemen of the county have in their General Meeting of the 19th inst. with great propriety named a Committee to receive information from all concerned, as to the causes of the present distress of the Farmers from the want of a market for Grain, and the means that ought to be taken to remove the same.—A General Meeting of the Farmers is to be held within the Town House at Cupar, at 11 o'clock, on Thursday the 18th day of March next, for the purpose of considering and digesting a number of remarks made by individuals on the subject, and taking the opinion of the whole farmers who chuse to attend, how far these are agreeable to fact and experience. And then to name one of their number to wait on the Committee at Edinburgh, with that information and explain the same, that the gentlemen may be fully prepared to make such a representation to Government, as may hardly fail to enable them to form a proper judgement.

WILLIAM WILSON,
Preses of the Fife Farming Society.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

From Kinnaird House, near Falkirk, on the 29th or 30th ult. A Small Black WATER DOG, with curled hair like wool, and a little white on the breast—answers to the name of Sans Collette.—Whoever will bring the said Dog to Alloa Tower, Kinnaird House, or to Mr Woodworth's Babies, Edinburgh, will receive a Reward of TWO GUINEAS.

N. B.—Any person in whose custody the Dog may be found after this intimation shall be prosecuted.—The Dog is of a kind so uncommon in this country that no person need entertain hopes of being able to conceal him.

A BREWER WANTED.

FOR making good STRONG ALE and SMALL BEER.—A person properly recommended and qualified will meet with immediate employment, and good encouragement. None need apply but those who can produce proper attestations of their honesty, sobriety, and abilities in the business. Application may be made to Mr David Stewart, W. S. Edinburgh.

To be SOLD, by public roup, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouse, near the Cross, Edinburgh, on Friday 23d instant, at 11 o'clock forenoon.

A GREAT VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Moulded Beds, Feather Beds, and Blankets; Bed & Table Linen; China; Silver Plate; very elegant Sideboard Table, two set of Joining Tables, Mahogany Desks and Drawers, Chairs, Carpets, with a handsome Eight-day Clock, Kitchen Jack, and a great variety of Kitchen Furniture, all as good as new. The goods are to be sold for ready money only.—Great bargains may be expected.

WILL HAMILTON, Auctioneer.

SEA-BATHING, &c.

To be LET furnished for such time as may be agreed upon, MR CAMPBELL'S HOUSE in the Citadel of Leith, in two separate Lodgings.—The one consisting of eight Rooms, with Coach-house and Stable.—The other, of six Rooms, with a Stable—or the whole may be let together. Also, the HOUSE of LAVEROCKBANK, near Newhaven, consisting of six Rooms, with a Stable. And also, a THREE-STALLED STABLE, and COACH-HOUSE, in North James's Street.—Entry at Whitsunday next. Enquire at Mr Campbell's Chambers, St James's Square.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.

OKAY TIMBER, AND PLANK FOR SALE.
A NY Quantity of the best English OKAY TIMBER and PLANK for ship building, of all sizes, can be furnished by applying to James Connel at Mr P. Hadaway's, Leith.

To the CREDITORS of

Colonel MACLEAN of Kinlochaeline.
THE Creditors of Colonel Maclean, or their agents, are requested by the common agent to meet in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse on Monday next, the 26th current, at two o'clock, to consider, among other matters, of a variety of applications made to the Court for interim warrants.
Edin. Feb. 20. 1798.

Shipping Intelligence.

This morning arrived in Leith Roads, a large ship of war, believed to be the America of 64 guns, Captain Smith, that vessel having been expected for some time—and on board of which, as we understand, Admiral Duncan is to hoist his flag. The vessel which was reported to have gone to picket at Portseaton, we have the pleasure to say, was, by the exertions of the people in the neighbourhood, fortunately got off the rocks, and brought into the harbour, on Thursday, having only sustained a small damage in the bottom.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Feb. 20 Fisher, Howison, from Kirkwall, goods.
Two Brothers, Robb, from Thurlo, do.
21. Ruffel, Raith, from Montrose, grain.
Bell and Ann, Abbey, from Dunbar, grain.
Gilmerton, Leslie, from do. do.
Eiza, Scotland, from Alloa, malt.
Molly and Jessie, Simpson, from Dunbar, grain.
John, Angus, from Hull, clay.
Eight sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Helen, Berton, for Alloa, goods.
Aberdeen and Leith Packet, Wilton, for Aberdeen, do.
Margaret, Brown, for Newcastle, do.
Good Intent, Rattray, for Anstruther, do.
Good Intent, Reid, for Alloa, do.
Berwickshire, Cummings, London, do.
Wind S. W.—Moderate.

CLEARED OUT OF THE CLYDE.

Feb. 15. Concordia, Simpson, St Kitt's, goods.
16. America, McKie, Hallifax, do.
Mary, Safford, Charleston, herrings.
17. Margarets, Currie, Savannah, do.
True Briton, Wells, Jamaica, goods.
Hatriot, Orr, New York, do.

GLASGOW TONTINE LIST.

Dispatch, McCann, Lochryan, from Trinidad.
Betley, Marquis, at Virginia, from the Clyde.
Adventure, Purcell, at Leith, from Charleston.

LONDON

ENTERED INWARDS.

FEBRUARY 16.

Leith and Berwick—Berwick Merchants, William White
Inverness—Orter, Roger Anderson
Aberdeen—Neptune, Robert Gibbon
FEBRUARY 17.
Dunbar and Hull—Oriana, Alex. Paterfon
Montrose—Betty, John Pett

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF SCOTLAND FROM THE COMMITTEE FOR CONDUCTING THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

FROM the moment in which the French Directory broke off the late Negotiation, on grounds equally unreasonable in themselves, and arrogant and insulting in the form in which they were stated, it was obvious that they had determined against any Peace with Great Britain; and that they had resolved to strain every nerve, and to use every desperate means which their unbounded arbitrary power over their own country affords for the ruin and destruction of ours. But they have not left this design to be gathered from inference or supposition; they have now declared, by solemn addresses and proclamations, that the only object left to be accomplished by the arms of France is the Conquest of Great Britain; they have opened a Loan on the security of its spoils, and have set on foot a subscription for defraying the expense of a descent, which they publicly announce as an attack against the property, the laws, and the constitution of Britain.

In this critical situation, it is obviously the interest as well as the duty of every British subject, to make the most resolute and strenuous exertion in defence of himself, his family, and his country. We do not now contend, as has in former times been the case, for distant conquests; for settlements advantageous to trade; for harbours commodious to navigation: We are now to struggle for our existence as a nation, or for every thing that makes existence valuable; and to this necessity we are driven by the relentless hatred of the enemy, who neither offer nor admit any conditions, or any terms of compromise, on which the contest can be avoided.

For the defence and protection of the country, the most effectual measures have been adopted, and are at present carrying into execution by government. There never was, at any period, nearly so great an armed force on shore, and never (thanks to the noble exertions of our gallant seamen) so decidedly superior, a fleet at sea: But in the prosecution of war, money is as necessary as men; and those fleets and armies which fight in our defence must be paid and provided for by the country they defend. Of this the enemy are abundantly sensible, and that demand the depredation of their own circumstances, and that determined ruin which they scruple not to bring on their own commerce and manufactures, to wear us out by the continuance of hostilities, which we must repel at a great and unavoidable expense.

But although the expense be considerable, the sacrifices, when justly considered, are in truth far from being very great. At this moment the nation is more flourishing, in point of agriculture, of manufactures, and of commerce, than at any former period of its history. But its resources must be brought into immediate activity, by means which individuals will sometimes feel as hardships. Loans must be made on unfavourable terms; and to provide funds for the interest of those loans, taxes must be imposed, of which the community, or part of the community, may complain as burdensome. It is clearly very much the interest of the nation (and figures have shown it undeniably in every newspaper in the kingdom) to limit, at the present time, when interest is so high, those loans as much as possible, by an immediate advance of the capital sum required. For this purpose, the late measure of an assessment on each person's income, as far as an estimate of that income could be formed by the best rule of judging to which Government could resort, was adopted; but, in order not to press hard upon the less opulent classes of the people, limitations and exceptions were introduced into this plan, which will probably occasion a considerable diminution of the sum it was calculated to produce. It must be obvious also, that some of the richer classes, and of those most able to afford a contribution to the exigencies of the State, cannot be affected by this mode of assessment, which could only be proportioned to a species of income or expenditure seen or capable of estimation by the Public. Of this description are men of large landed estates, without families, or in situations which do not occasion, or lead to, an expense in living nearly adequate to their fortunes.

These and other considerations have induced Government to propose a voluntary subscription in aid of the fund to be raised by the new assessment; which will give an opportunity to those who, by the plan of that assessment, pay very small sums, or sums very inadequate to their incomes, to come forward with a voluntary contribution, at present so essential and necessary to the interest, the honour, the safety, and the political existence of the State. This measure has been justly termed a small premium of insurance, to secure the whole of our remaining property. The rich and opulent are therefore more particularly interested in it.

But it is not from the rich only that such contributions may be expected. Persons of every station and condition, we are confident, will readily come forward in aid of this measure, as their ability and circumstances may allow. As the danger is general, so will be the desire to contribute to repel it: and those whom the projected invasion of the enemy would plunder of the produce of their farms, of the savings of their trade, nay, from whom it would cut off the very employments by which their bread and the subsistence of their families are earned, will cheerfully part with a certain portion of that produce, or of those savings, to secure the quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the remainder. Persons in the lower and more laborious situations of life, which do not admit of their present contribution in money, will have an opportunity, in case of an actual invasion, of aiding their country, not less effectually, by their personal services and labour, which the public funds will compensate, which the public gratitude will reward and honour.

It were, however, to think very inadequately of the danger which the present measure is calculated to afford the means of repelling, to consider it merely as one menacing property or a deprivation of comforts. The invasion of an enemy always carries horrors along with it infinitely beyond what those terms express. But in the invasion of such an enemy, and so implacable and determined as ours, we need not assist the imagination to conceive the devastation, the cruelty, and the outrage which it would let loose upon every class and description of people. If the labourer or the cottager should flatter himself, that he is safe in the lowliness of his station, and that his poverty is his protection, he is ignorant of that misery which the hostile attacks of France have brought upon every nation which they have invaded: he knows not that it is the inevitable consequence of such invasion, that the poor man's cottage must burn in the same fire that consumes the house and the barns of his landlord and more opulent neighbours; that brutal violation awaits the wife of his bosom, and that even his innocent infants may perish by the sword or in the flames. If it is possible to conceive any man so selfish, so inhuman as to overlook these considerations, let him recollect his own personal share of the danger; let him remember, that in every country which has submitted to the arms of France, the inhabitants, without distinction, have been dragged by tyrannical requisition into the ranks of the invading army; and that their lives, as well as liberty, are held at the will of their unfeeling conquerors.

Whether the exertions of a nation are to be proportioned to the evils she has reason to fear, or to the blessings she must wish to preserve, this country may surely be expected, at the present crisis, to make those of the most strenuous and determined sort. There needs not any comparison with other countries or other governments, to perceive the many advantages which Britain enjoys as a nation, which Britons enjoy as individuals. National independence, and private liberty, the sources of public and private property—perfect security to our property, and freedom to our persons—mild and salutary laws, executed and enforced with an inviolable regard to the rights and safety of individuals—the highest encouragements and rewards to honest industry, through the whole body of the people, to which every advancement in wealth, in honour, or in station, is open—these are the peculiar blessings of which this country is in possession, of which all its inhabitants partake. And shall we not exert ourselves, every one, of whatever station or condition, to retain the possession of them, to defend them against the attacks of those who would wrest them from us, and who would give in their stead, our property to requisition or pillage, our persons to imprisonment, our lives to the guillotine? Such has been the fate of countries which they pretended, according to their expression, to fraternize. What then must we expect, against whom they declared the most relentless and vindictive war; of whom they have pronounced France to be so much the determined and irreconcilable foe, as that "France and Britain cannot exist together."

But it is not of temporal possessions or worldly blessings alone that the enemy with whom we contend would deprive the countries they subdue. They war not only with the indepen-

dence of nations, the property and the safety of men, but with the worship of God! They have overturned in their own country, and would overturn in every country where their armies should be victorious, Christianity, religion, all belief of a Deity! They would strike out from the minds of men all the restraint, and all the rewards of religion! They have shut churches against devotion, they have sealed the tomb against hope! They would tear from the bosom of affliction all the support and consolation which the sense of a God, to succour and to comfort, can, in many cases, alone bestow! They would cut off, from the various sufferings of humanity, that blessed prospect of a future state, which enables a good man patiently to endure them; which cheers the heart of poverty, which smooths the pillow of sickness, which closes the eyes of the dying in peace!

When we fully consider the importance of that measure which is to provide a defence for blessings of such deep concern, either in a temporal or religious point of view, it is confidently hoped, that, with the promotion of such a measure, no party considerations will be allowed to interfere. The present is no question of party, no contest in the rivalry of power, no struggle for the possession of place; the Country itself is at stake; and it were the extreme of folly, as well as of want of virtue, to allow political or personal animosity to prevent those exertions which are to save it from one common and general ruin. The enemy, we may know from the experience of other countries, make no distinction. They acknowledge none of that partiality in practice which sometimes, in order to blind and mislead the disaffected in other countries, they hold forth in their declarations. In the districts which they conquer, they involve in one common destruction every inhabitant of every rank and condition whether friend or foe. They affect to make war only against governments; but, in reality, it is against the happiness of the people. The equality they introduce is but an equality of wretchedness; the liberty they pretend to plant is only anarchy and misrule; a state not so much exempted from the restraints, as deprived of all the protection and comforts of law and government.

It has been an objection made to the present measure, even by some who heartily approve of the general principle of contributing voluntarily aid towards the exigencies of the State in this crisis of national danger, that such party and private considerations as we have mentioned, may induce a certain portion of the people to withhold their contributions; so that the measure now proposed will become in fact a tax on those alone with whom such motives have no place, leaving exempt others of a different description. But what motives can there exist that should prevent any man from coming forward in defence of the country to which all belong, or those blessings which all enjoy, and to avert the evils which impend over all, from the attempt of an ambitious, insatiable, and implacable foe! We believe there are few, very few indeed, so lost to the sense of their own interest and honour, as well as the interest and honour of their country, as to hold back from this measure on any grounds of party or political resentment. But if, unfortunately, there are more persons of this description than a good or wise man can believe to exist, that circumstance only doubles and enhances our obligation to supply the shameful deficiency which such a desertion of their own and their country's cause would occasion. If we fail in this important contest, of what value is that property which we thus aiggardly withhold? If we prevail in the glorious struggle, what man will say that we have bought our blessings at too dear a price?

It is to be remembered, that the sacrifices, if they can be called such, for which we plead, are only of a temporary nature. The enemy flatter as much in need of peace as ourselves; but they make a desperate effort with the hopes of intimidating those whom they have in vain attempted to subdue, of damping the exertions of which they know the power. By a strenuous application of our public and private resources at this moment, we have every reason to hope for a peace at no very distant period; a peace which, if we have courage and virtue to maintain a position that may procure it on just and honourable terms, will, in all probability, place this country in a situation of unexampled prosperity; a prosperity which, as far as human things are capable of permanency, bids fair to be permanent, because of a nature which other countries have no grounds either to envy or to fear. The aggrandizement of an ambitious and conquering power, such as France, is built on the ruins of other nations; the prosperity of Britain, founded on her commerce, her arts, and her manufactures, courts for these ends, and therefore necessarily promotes the general prosperity and happiness of Europe.

In the above plain and short exposition, this matter is stated on the ground of mere interest and expediency. But, if it shall be allowed to appeal to British feeling and British honour, what powerful incentives do not they hold forth to the adoption of this measure? Will the people of Scotland, a nation ever distinguished for the vigour and energy with which they have struggled for their independence, and resisted every attempt to enslave their country; will they bear to have it supposed, that, like Holland, Sardinia, and Genoa, Great Britain shall submit to bow the knee to France; to put on tamely the shackles she chooses to impose; to harter, like less happy states, our Laws, our Constitution, our Liberties, our Religion, for the arbitrary oppression, the systematic tyranny, the sanguinary and destructive anarchy, the profligate and hopeless atheism, which in every country that they have either subdued or fraternized, which, even in the bosom of their own country, the rulers of France have encouraged or established? Will they endure the supposition, that Britons could meekly grudge a pittance of that wealth which the blessings of a happy Government and Constitution have diffused among them, in order to preserve those blessings, to secure the independence and freedom of their country, to maintain the happiness, the virtue, and the religion of Mankind.

Signed, by appointment of the Committee,
BUCCLEUCH,
Lord Lieutenant of Mid Lothian.
T. ELDER,
Lord Provost and Lieutenant of the City of Edinburgh.

LIST OF PACKAGES UNCLAIMED, SAVED FROM THE WRECK OF THE THREE FRIENDS OF Leith, at Tarbet, on the 23d November 1797, lying with Mr Thomas Rose, Dundee, by Tain, to whom the owners may apply.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Directions. | 3 Pieces Linen. |
| | 1 Cask Standard. |
| | 1 Crate Brown Ware. |
| | 7 Pairs Cards. |
| | 1 Sack Flour. |
| | 2 Casks Broken Glass. |
| | 1 Shattered Tea Chest. |
| | 2 Boxes. |
| | 6 Kits Butter. |
| | 1 Parcel Old Copper. |
| | 1 Matted Parcel. |
| | 1 Large Looking Glass. |
| | 2 Casks. |
| | 1 Small Piece Harness. |
| | 1 Box. |
| | 1 Box.—To go by a Berwick Smack. |
| | 1 Box. |
| | 1 Box. |
| | 1 Box. |
| | 1 Kit Butter. |

P. S.—Thomas Thomson, late master of the above sloop, informs us, that the most of the goods on board were all saved chiefly owing to the timely assistance of Donald McLeod, Esq. of Geanies, Sheriff-depute of the county, who no sooner heard of the accident, than he went in person, accompanied with the Volunteer corps under his command, and remained for the protection of the property, till all was got ashore that could be saved: for which conduct the owners of the Sloop, and all others concerned, feel themselves much indebted.

ROUP OF CUT WOOD IN MID LOTHIAN.

There is to be sold by public roup, at Crichton, about ten miles south from Edinburgh by the Dalkeith road, upon Thursday the 1st day of March next, and the following days, a large assortment of EXCELLENT TIMBER already cut down, consisting of Ash, Elm, Birch, Plane, Lime, &c. and for accommodation of purchasers, will be exposed in great variety of lots, and credit will be given.

The greater part of this wood being of the very best quality, and remarkably full grown, is peculiarly adapted for the purposes of upholsterers, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, and cartwrights.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock each day. William Rankine, park keeper at Crichton, will shew the wood.

STOCK OF THE BANK OF SCOTLAND. TEN SHARES TO BE SOLD by private bargain.—Apply to Andrew Stewart, jun. W. S. Not to be repeated.

GRASS TO LET. THE GRASS PASTURES OF JOHNSTONBURN will be Let by public roup upon Saturday the 10th day of March next, at ten o'clock forenoon, at the house of Johnstonburn.

SALE OF HOUSE IN CANONGATE.
To be sold by public auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 7th March next, at 12 o'clock noon, **THAT LODGING OR DWELLING-HOUSE**, being the first floor of a fore tenement of four rooms, and a kitchen, with cellar, and other conveniences. The house may be seen at any time, by applying at Mr Milroy's shop, top of the close; and Mr Boswell, W. S. in whose hands the articles of roup and title deeds of the subjects may be seen, will inform as to further particulars.

SALE OF HOUSES, YARDS, AND FEU-DUTIES, In the neighbourhood of the Grange Toll. There will be exposed to public roup, upon Wednesday the 21st of March 1798, within John's Coffeehouse, at one o'clock afternoon, by John Home, trustee for Charles Groat and his Creditors, to be entered to at Whitunday next,

THESE HOUSES AND YARDS at Newington, in the neighbourhood of the Grange Toll, and vicinity of Edinburgh, late the property of the said Charles Groat, and now occupied by him and his father, John McGillan, James McMillan, and Alexander Thomson, the present tenants. The premises are liable only in 11. 14s. 6d. of public burdens, and yield, even in their present state, 15l. 7s. of yearly rent; which, by a small judicious expense in out fitting the present, and erecting additional buildings, would considerably increase. They will be exposed, for the encouragement of offerors, at 210l. being less than fourteen years purchase of their present rent.

There will be sold at the same time, in the same or a different lot,
THE SUPERIORITY, Duties, and Casualties of the contiguous Houses, the property of David Gibson, paying 45s. of yearly feu, which, for the encouragement of bidders, will be exposed at 45l. or twenty years purchase of the feu-duty alone. For particulars inquire at Messrs Home and Renton, No. 6. South St David Street, or at Charles Groat at Newington, who will point out the boundaries.

The Creditors of Charles Groat are requested forthwith to lodge with the trustee their grounds of debt and diligence, with oaths upon the verity, and claims against his estate.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUN.
In the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday 5th March, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,
THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, north side of the Canongate, with coach-house and stable, having separate entries by the back of the Canongate, and also by the Shoemaker's Close from the street, with a large AREA in front and behind, neatly inclosed by stone walls and railing, as lately possessed by Mrs Macleod of Macleod; and access may be had to the house immediately after the sale.

The house is substantially built, and well finished not many years ago, and sufficient for the accommodation of a genteel family, consisting of a front parlour, handsome dining-room and drawing-room on the first floor, with suitable bed-rooms on the second floor, and garrets properly fitted up for servants. For further particulars application may be made to Mr Macdonald, W. S. Prince's Street; and a servant at the house will shew the same.

AREA FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th day of March next, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon,
THAT LARGE AREA in St James's square, Edinburgh, situated on the east side, and consisting of upwards of 120 feet in front. The foundation is already dug out, and there are cellars erected along the front. For further particulars application may be made to George Tod writer, Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain for the whole or any part, before the day of sale.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO BE LET.

To be LET furnished or unfurnished, for such term of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday next, **A HOUSE** about 24 miles westward from Edinburgh, fit to accommodate a large family, with a Garden of two acres, Stables, Coach-house, &c. The occupier can be accommodated with a considerable quantity of ground.—Application may be made to Mr Bremner, Merchant Street.

BELTON, MID LOTHIAN.

To be Let for such a number of years as can be agreed on, from Whitunday 1798.
THE MANSION HOUSE OF BELTON, with the offices, gardens, orchards, pigeon-house, and ten acres of Land. Also the Farm, as in the possession of the late Mr Hay, which consists of about 100 Scots acres of land, of the best quality. The premises are about two miles south-west of Dunbar, completely inclosed, and the land in the greatest heart.

The houses and the farm will be let either separately or together. Likewise to be Let, the Sheep Farm of BELTONDOD, in Lammermuir. The mansion house is furnished, large, and fit to accommodate a genteel family. The garden remarkably early, and well stocked with fruit trees, and the pigeon-house is double, and very productive. Proposals will be received by James Hay, writer to the signet, who will give any information wanted. And John Angus, overseer at Belton, will shew the premises.

PUBLIC-HOUSE AND LAND TO LET.

To be Let and entered to at Whitunday next 1798, **THAT COMMODIOUS PUBLIC-HOUSE** and Offices, with LAND adjoining, at Elvanfoot, in the county of Lanark, situated on the great road from Glasgow to London. For further particulars apply to Andrew McWhinnie, writer in Edinburgh, William McCaw in Newton Douglas, or Robert Hope at Newton by Elvanfoot.

INN TO LET.

THE Duke of Argyll, not with a view to profit, but to accommodate the Public, has built a complete new INN at ARDINCAPLE in Dumfriesshire, which he will LET upon the most liberal terms. The Inn is situated ten miles beyond Dumfries, and fifteen from Arochar, both easy stages on the road to Inveraray. It is within an hour's ride of Lochlomond, is in view of Greenock and Port Glasgow, from which it will have many visitors in summer, and it is within one mile of Helensburgh, a well frequented bathing quarter. An extensive FARM, at moderate rent, will be let with the Inn, if desired; and every other reasonable encouragement may be expected. Apply to Mr Robert Campbell, at Rolincath, or to Mr Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

FARMS IN EAST LOTHIAN TO LET.

To be LET for nineteen years,
THE Lands and Barony of WINTON, lying in the parish of Pencaitland, and county of East Lothian, and about five miles west from Haddington. The entry to the grass and houses will be at Whitunday 1799, and to the arable lands at the separation of that crop from the ground. The lands contain 750 acres or thereby, Scots measure; the greatest part of which is exceeding good rich soil, and the timeworn of Spilmerston are within less than two miles of the premises. The lands will be let either in one or more farms, as may be agreed on; and a plan of the grounds is in the hands of Mr Robert Hay overseer at Pencaitland, who will show the grounds, and give information with respect to such other particulars as may be required. Proposals in writing may be sent to John Hamilton of Pencaitland, Esq. the proprietor, or to the said Robert Hay, or to Mr James Walker, writer to the signet, at Edinburgh; and such as are not accepted will be kept secret.

CHAPPEL. To be LET, for such number of years as can be agreed upon, Lutry immediately.

THE LANDS OF CHAPPEL in East Lothian, about four miles from Haddington, and three from North Berwick, consisting of about 63 acres of arable land, the greater part laid down in grass. The soil is excellent, and from the situation of Chapel, few places can be more desirable. Offers in writing may be given in to Messrs Dundas and Robertson, writers to the signet, St Andrews Square, Edinburgh.

LANDS ON THE ESTATE OF COMELY-BANK TO FEU.

ANY NUMBER OF ACRES, from four to thirty, immediately adjoining to the great road from Stockbridge to the Ferry, by Craig Leith. No spot affords more advantage and convenience for speculation; the quarry, water, and other these principal articles for building, are all within the short distance of half a mile. For particulars apply to John Young, writer to the signet, who will shew a plan of the ground.

FARM IN THE MEARNS.

To be Set for the ensuing crop.
On Wednesday the 28th of March next, there is to be exposed to sale, by way of public roup, within the house of John Martin, vintner in Brechin, at 12 o'clock noon,
THE LABOURING OF THE FARM OF PISKELLY, in the parish of Brechin, as presently possessed by James Macwack and his sub-tenants. For particulars apply to John Stewart, writer in Brechin, the interior factor on the said James Bowack's feued estate.

LANDS FOR SALE.

LOT I. THE LANDS OF KINLOCHLAIGH and OTHERS, in Argyllshire—the rent L. 350.
II.—THE LANDS OF CRAIGANICH and OTHERS, in the Island of Lefnora—the rent about L. 400.
III.—THE LANDS OF CASTLEWEEN and OTHERS, in Knapdale, Argyllshire—the rent L. 220.
IV.—THE LANDS OF ARDRECKKNISH, of LOCHOW, rent L. 100. Apply to James and John Ferrier, W. S.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE, AFFORDING A FREEHOLD QUALIFICATION.

To be Sold by private bargain.
THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF ATHERNEY, lying in the parish of Seacroft, within a mile of the sea port-town of Leven. This estate, which, by a measurement under the hand of Will. Ireland, land surveyor, lately made, contains 286 Scotch acres, exclusive of a share of Letham Common, now under division, is beautifully situated, and commands an extensive prospect of the frith of Forth and country adjacent. The lands are inclosed with a ditch and hedge, and may be made fencible at a small expense. The soil is of good quality, almost all arable. Upon the estate is a quantity of old timber, and there are seams of coal in the grounds of considerable value. The whole lands will be out of lease at Martinmas next, when a considerable rise of rent may be expected. The lands will be shewn by the tenants, and for further particulars inquire at Mr William Beveridge, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, by whom offers will be received, and in whose hands are a plan, rental, and measurement of the lands.

TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased THOMAS WALKER, Merchant in Dyfart, are requested to meet at Kirkcaldy, within the house of Mrs Christie, inn-keeper there, on Tuesday the 6th of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, in order to consider measures for their general interest. Not to be repeated.

TO CREDITORS.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, merchant in Stirling, Trustee upon the feued estate of JAMES MCORNE and COMPANY, late Merchants at Quinzeburn, near Kilsyth, and of JAMES MCORNE in Glasgow, and CHARLES M'ARDY in Kilsyth, the individual partners, hereby intimates, that the General Annual Meeting of their Creditors is to be held within their Coffeehouse of Stirling, upon Saturday the 14th April next, at 12 o'clock mid-day; when the Trustee will make payment of the last dividend; and the management will cease, as the object of the trust is now brought to a conclusion.

TO THE CREDITORS OF The Deceased THOMAS STODDART, in Southdean.

SUCH persons as stood indebted to the said Thomas Stoddart, at the time of his death, are requested to make immediate payment of the sums due to Andrew Henderson, jun. writer, Selkirk, who is authorized to receive and discharge the same, and any person having claims on the said Thomas Stoddart are requested to lodge notes of the amount of their debts in the hands of the said Andrew Henderson, so as the same may be discharged.

TO THE CREDITORS OF WALTER BIGGAR, Tenant in Connineth.

THE creditors of Walter Biggar, tenant in Connineth, are requested to meet in the house of George Cromar, vintner in Tayndrum, on Friday the 24th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when it is requested the whole creditors, or persons authorized by them, will attend, so as proper measures may be adopted for their payment.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, The Union Shipping Company's Smacks, GLASGOW PACKET, JAMES TAYLOR MASTER, and COLDSTREAM PACKET, FRANCIS ORD MASTER.

Will take in goods, the Glasgow till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday morning, at eight o'clock; and the Coldstream till Wednesday forenoon, at ten o'clock, when the will sail.
Union Shipping Company's Office,
LEITH, 22d February 1798.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA, With or without convoy, THE BRIG CHANCE, THOMAS BISHOP MASTER.

A fair sailer, and has good accommodation for passengers, is ready to take in goods, and will sail from Leith the 25th instant.—For freight and passage, apply to WM. SIBBALD and CO. Leith 18th Feb. 1798. Trademen and Clerks will meet with the usual good encouragement. The Chance is well armed, and has good accommodation for passengers.

SHIP FOR SALE AT ST ANDREWS To be SOLD, by Private Bargain, A NEW VESSEL IN THE STOCKS.

Which will be ready to launch by the middle of March, measuring 54½ feet keel, 19 feet beam, and 10 feet 8 inches hold, built of English oak, with a fir bottom, and the ceilings partly of oak. The vessel will register about 110 tons. Part of the price may remain for sometime in the purchaser's hands upon bill with a good cautioner. Offers to be given in betwixt this and the middle of March, to Robert Melhuur, writer St Andrews, or John Ogilvie, writer in Dundee.

SLOOP FOR SALE AT BORROWSTOUNNESS.

THE SLOOP GLASGOW of Borrowstounness, Alexander Shaw master, 40 tons burden per register, will be exposed to sale by public roup, on Tuesday the 6th day of March next, at noon, in the house of Mr John Ross, vintner in Borrowstounness. This vessel was built at Borrowstounness for purpose for the canal trade, and is so fitted in sails and ground tackle, as to answer for the navigation of the Firth. Apply to Richard Baird, Borrowstounness. Borrowstounness, February 20. 1798.